GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

The importance of the great political contest upon which we have now fairly entered renders the dissemination among the people of sound political views and accurate and early information of the progress and incidents of the canvass, a matter of peculiar interest and expediency. Every individual who has any stake in the welfare of these Southern States, should give an active, personal and unflagging support to the candidates of the National Democracy-Seymour and Brats. A triumph of the Radicals will result in the ntter desolation and ruin of the South, and the placing of an ignorant and brutal race in all positions and places of honor and trust, to E. B. Walker, late Superintendent of Macon the placing of an ignorant and brutal race in the exclusion of the white race. The govern- and Western Railroad, Master of Transportament must be wrested from the thieves and | tion. Other changes will probably follow. plunderers who now have control of it, and power placed in the hands of a party pledged to give peace to a distracted country, and to make it a government for white men, and not for negroes. It is only necessary that the people should be thoroughly informed to accomplish this, and THE NEWS will be an admirable means of diffusing this information. In order to place the paper within the reach of all, we have adopted a scale of reduced rates of subscription for the four months covering the Presidential canvass, and offer besides peculiar inducements for the formation of clubs. We are determined that THE NEWS shall be the cheapest and best newspaper in the South. Its blows will fall thickly, steadily and rapidly; and if the friends of law, order and the Constitution do their duty by extending its circulation, its labors can be made powerfully effective for good. We appeal, then, to our readers to examine our remarkably low terms, and go to work with a will to get up large clubs for THE CHARLESTON NEWS.

RATES FOR THE CAMPAIGN NEWS. Daily News (four months).....\$2 00

Five copies Daily News, four months, to one address.....\$8 50

Five copies Tri-Weekly News, four months, to one address..... 4 25 Ten copies Daily News, four months, to one address......15 00

to one address..... 7 50 One copy of THE News free to every person who sends a club of ten subscribers at these

rates. The cash must in all cases accompany

Ten copies Tri-Weekly News, four months,

These prices should secure for THE NEWS a vast circulation, which would result in a corresponding benefit to the Democratic cause. May we not confidently ask the kind offices of

our friends in this behalf? Remittances can be made by money order at

our risk, and all letters should be addressed to RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,

Charleston, S. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches. [PER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

LIVERPOOL, August 8 .- Mr. Davis appeared on 'Change yesterday and was loudly cheered. LONDON, August 8 .- The French trading post of twenty-five men, near the frontier of Cochin China, have been massacred by Aram rebels. The French subsequently recaptured the position and dispersed the rebels.

PARIS, August 8.—Queen Victoria landed at Cherbourg yesterday and reached this city last evening. She was received by Empress Eugenie and proceeded to the Tuileries. The Queen leaves Paris to-night for Switzerland.

Madrid, August 6 .- The Spanish Government has declined to assume the protectorate of San Domingo, which was proffered by one of the political parties in that Republic.

Paris, August 7.—General Fleury has issued a circular calling for the purchase of additional supplies of horses for the army.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 7 .- The Sublime Porte has formally proclaimed the eldest son of the Viceroy of Egypt the rightful and legitimate successor to the vice regal throne in event of the death of Ismael Pasha.

FLORENCE, August 7 .- The Italian Government has agreed to pay that portion of the debt of the former Papal provinces which is held in France, and look to these provinces for reim-

Our Washington Dispatches.

GRANT'S JAIL DELIVERY—THE REMEDY WITH THE STATES-THE LOUISIANA AFFAIR-THE ELEC-

Washington, August 8.—Grant's recommen dation for a general jail delivery in the Southern States, heretofore telegraphed, was formally presented to the Cabinet yesterday, but produced no action. The habeas corpus being restored, and courts open, relief from unjust and illegal punishment was within easy and speedy reach of every citizen, whereas the sweeping action proposed by General Grant would doubtless throw bad men on these com-

Col. Deane, of Gov. Warm outh's staff, had an interview this morning with Gen. Schofield, and will have a definite answer regarding his mission on Monday. It is understood that while the government considers the situation as one of delicacy and requiring great discretion, it will use its powers under the constitution and the laws to repress disorders with promptness and vigor.

Colonel Deane has confined himself in his representations respecting affairs in Louisians merely to the authorities to whom he was sent. In general conversation, while representing the situation as serious, and requiring prompt attention from the Government, he draws a milder and more encouraging picture of affairs than some others lately from New Orleans have done. He speaks very kindly of General Hays and other prominent ex-Confederates, and hopefully of their probable attitude and course

in relation to public order. The beilef is current that the Cabinet decided to interfere to the Southern States only in cases of palpable insurrection. The details will transpire on Monday.

No action in the Revenue Commissionership is probable quail after Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. Rosecrans has had a prolonged interview and leaves for Mexico about the middle of September.

A. W. Clark relieves Gen. Kilpatrick as Chilian minister. The Secretary of the Treasury issues instruc-

tions that persons entitled to interest on bonds failing to collect interest within ninety days after maturity, from the proper Assistant Treasurers, will be referred to Washington for settlement.

A pareful reading of section second of the fourteenth article of the constitution, as amended, shows that the people must vote for Presidential electors or lose representation in Con-

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, August 8 .- Bullock's appointees will take charge of the State Road on Monday. E. Hulbert, Superintendent Southern Ex-

the case of the negro senator. Bradley. Some Republicans will vote for his expulsion, while others say that, in New York, seduction is only Bradley made a speech. He was surprised at

The Senate consumed the day in confab over

the charge! During his speech nearly all the Republicans left the chamber, leaving the Senate without a quorum. Bradley has the floor for Monday.

A bill was passed exempting one-armed and one-legged men from taxa tion.

Louisiana Politics.

New ORLEANS, August 9 .- The House yesterday passed, by a suspension of rules, the militis bill. Section the fourth provides that all organizations not being a part of the State militia, and having officers with military titles, who shall drill and exercise as military compa nies, no matter on what pretext, or for what purpose formed, shall be declared to exist in violation of this law, and subject to its penalties (one to three years in the penitentiary). This section is intended as a blow at the political clubs existing in almost every precinct of this city.

The Voting for Presidential Electors. MONTGOMERY, August 8.—The House this morning rejected the Senate bill, by a vote of 43 to 32, authorizing the Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State. This afternoon Tri-Weekly News (four months)....... 1 00 the House reconsidered its action and passed the bill by 48 to 18. The Speaker and others protested against it as anti-republican and opposed to the genius and spirit of liberty.

> Funeral of Miles O'Reilly. NEW YORK, August 8 .- The city officials and an immense concourse of citizens followed General Helpine's remains to burial.

UNITED STATES COURT .- We take the follow-TUESDAY, August 4.—The Court was opened at 10 o'clock A. M., Hou. George S. Bryan, presiding. Jurors answered to their names. The Judge then charged the grand jury as to the nature of their duty, particularly in reference to the Internal Revenue laws, under which bills of indictment will be given out for their consideration.

of indictment will be greated and South Sideration.

Thomlinson Fort vs. the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company—debt, damages. Wm. F. DeSaussure, defendant's attorney. Upon motion of Mr. DeSaussure, defendant's attorney, it is ordered that the order for judgment be set aside and that the defendant have

The grand jury, charged with the following indictments for violation of Internal Revenue laws, returned the same with findings as fol-No Bill—Jas. Moore, Wittes Bruce, Wm. H.

No Bill—Jas. Moore, wittes Brace, win. H. Sargent, Robert Bowen.

True Bill—Jno. R. Smyer, Jas. Hix, Huldy Roper, Demarcus R. Pool, Hugh Rush, Wm. T. Woodson, Marshall Evatt, Chas. Pain, Bennett Turner, Hiram A. M. Gibson, Toney Alexander, Thos. N. Alexander, Tilman D. Cole, alias Coleman, Berry H. Clary and Jno. Clary, Jro. Dill. Thos. James Wm. Finlay and Horry, Jro. Dill. Thos. James Wm. Finlay and Horry

alias Coleman, Berry H. Clary and Jno. Clary, Jno. Dill, Thos. James, Wm. Finley and Horry Cater, Thos. Roe, Jas. Sinclair, Thos. Woodson, Thos. Langley, Gibson Porter, Thos. Morris, Wm. J. Hoogland, Geo. Howard.

Sentences were pronounced in the following cases of distillation of liquors contrary to law:
The United States vs. John S. Smyer, pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs.
The United States vs. James Hix, pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs.
The United States vs. Huldy Roper, pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs.
The United States vs. Demarcus R. Pool. pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs.

nd costs. The United States vs. Sallie Merritt, pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and costs.
The United States vs. Calvin Ballenger,
pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and

osts.
The United States vs. Berry H. Clary and John Clary, pleads guilty; Berry H. Clary sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs; John Clary to pay a fine of \$5. The United States vs. W. H. Mounce, pleads

guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.

The United States vs. Iilman R. Cole, alias Coleman, pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs.

The United States vs. Thomas Roe, pleads

guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs.

The United States vs. William T. Woodson, pleads guilty; sentenced to pay a fine of \$20

and costs. The United States vs. Robt. Bowen-Indictment for unlawful distilling; no bill. On mo-tion of Goodlett & Thomas, attorneys for Robt. Bowen, it is ordered that a copy of the record in this case be furnished by the clerk to said Robt. Bowen, and that he go hence without

THE MURDER OF DALLAS SMITH .- The Columbia Phœnix of Saturday says : "Thomas Richardson, a colored member of the Legislature, who is charged with the murder of young Smith, was brought up before the newly appointed Judge, Mr. Willard, on a writ of habeas corpus. The prisoner was released on the in-significant bail of \$1000. \$3000 was required of the persons charged with the murder of G.

or the persons charged with the mirrar of G. W. Dill, in Camden, "Mr. Johnston's jury was discharged yesterday, not being able to find a verdict. It is under the seven whites proposed a version which was combatted by the five blacks. The Chewing is the verdict rendered by Mr. Walker's jury: It was to the effect that said Dallas P. Smith came to his death from the Dallas P. Smith came to his death from the effects of a wound caused by a ball fired, wilfully and maliciously, from a pistol in the hands of Thomas Richardson; and that W. H. W. Gray, R. C. DeLarge, J. R. Assportas, James Grist, Benjamin Byas, C. H. Hayne and Joseph P. Howard were accessories to the killing.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN THE STATE.—The GeorgetownTimes says: "We continue to have

GeorgetownTimes says: "We continue to have seasonable weather, there being occasional showers, which are very refreshing after the neated term. The accounts from all parts of the district are favorable with regard to the crops, and the signs are cheering that we will reap a good harvest, with peace and pros-

-The Orangeburg Times remarks: "Rather The Orangeburg Times remarks: "Rather too much rain, but we are already sure of a plenty of provisions and a fair crop of exton. Less cotton is planted than last year, and we expect a yield of about one fourth less of rather better average in quality. Orangeburg is getting righted by degrees. The planters are learning to work themselves rather than employ unprofitable labor, and are quitting in disgust the 'partnership' plan. We venture to predict that one-half the planters in this district will hire for wages next year, or not employ freedmen at all."

The Langaster Ledger says: "The crops

-The Lancaster Ledger says: "The crops have matured sufficiently for us, with much certainty to anticipate a plentiful harvest. The weather is mild and favorable, and corn is do-

—The Unionville Times says: "We have had refreshing rains during the week, and learn that the corn and cotton crops generally are in fine condition."

WADE HAMPTON'S VINDICATION.

THE CHOICE OF ELECTORS.

THE NEGRO MILITARY ORGANIZATION IN THE UP-COUNTRY-IMPORTANT REVELATIONS,

REMARKS OF MESSRS, BUTLER, MULLINS, SHAND, ALDRICH, GALLUCHAT, GARLINGTON AND BURT.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

COLUMBIA, August 7, 1868.—The Convention reassembled at 12 o'clock to-day, Hon. A. Burt

in the chair. The minutes of the meeting last evening

were read and approved. Mr. J. P. Thomas, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolu-

Whereas, The Democracy of South Carolina have assembled in Convention to nominate electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, and for other purposes; be

the United States, and for other purposes; be it, therefore,

1. Resolved, That we adopt the declaration of principles receastly promulgated by the National Democratic party in Convention assembled, and do further cordially endorse and ratify the nomination of Horatio Seymour and Francis Preston Blair, for President and Vice-President of the United States.

2. Resolved, That the course pursued by the delegates who represented the Southern States in the late Democratic Convention, held in the City of New York, on the fourth of July last, is heartily approved by this Convention: and

City of New York, on the fourth of July last, is heartily approved by this Convention; and, more especially, their conduct in yielding to the judgment and policy of the delegates from other States in the selection of candidates for President and Vice-President, and in the adoption of principles tion of a platform of principles.
3. Resolved, That whilst we enter, before the country and the civilized world, an indig-nant protest against the unnatural, unreason-able and godless regime that has been estab-lished in the Radical reconstruction of South Carolina; whilst we denounce the present or-der of political affairs as offensive alike to

common decency and common sense, and repugnant to the civilization of the day, we, nevertheless, express the earnest hope that constitutional agencies and peaceful instrumentalities may bring to us the relief we seek and the reforms we demand.

A Residual That we invited. and the reforms we demand.

4. Resolved, That we invite all the voters of the State to unite with the great Democratic party of the country in the grand effort now making to save the free institutions of our fathers; to secure a genuine restoration of the Union. Union, and to put the republic once more upon a career of honor, peace and prosperity.

5. Resolved, That to Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, we tender the thanks of the old Commonwealth of South Car-

olina for his manly vindication of her rights, honor and dignity.

6. Resolved, That our acknowledgments are due, and are hereby tendered, to all those generous spirts of the North, citizens, goldiers and sailors, who, amid the storm of Radical passion and prejudice, have raised their voice in behalf of an insulted and outraged section.

Mr. J. P. Thomas. I am instructed, also, to recommend the adoption of the following to us by the great Democracy of the North.

tee be authorized to fill all such vacancies as may occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, on the ticket of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States. On motion of Gen. A. C. Garlington, the fol-

lowing resolution was adopted: Resolved. That in voting upon any question the delegates from each district in the State be allowed to cast a vote according to their repre-sentation in the House of Representatives, under the constitution of 1865.

The consideration of the report of the committee being temporarily suspended, Gen. Wade Hampton introduced the following: Resolved, That Lieutenaut Charles S. Medary, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which as-

to a seat upon the floor of this Convention. I would state, said Gen. Hampton, in reference to this resolution, that Lieut. Medary because of the handsome manner in which we were treated, "am happy to have this opportunity of reciprocating, even in a small degree,

those courtesies. [Great applause.] The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Joseph Gallnchet said that he was about to make a motion that this gentleman be waited upon by a committee and accompanied to the Lieut. Medary was not in the house.

The chair announced that the question would

tions. The first and second resolutions were read

and adopted unanimously. Col. Baxter, of Newberry, moved to strike out the remaining resolutions.

Col. Thomas defended the resolutions on the ground that if the party could avail itself of local influences in such a contest, so as to intensify the issue, it would tend greatly to secure success. The Southern States had been often misrepresented, and it was an opportune moment for the party to place on record opinions which would create enthusiasm among the people and keep alive the questions of the hour.

Col. Baxter thought it unnecessary to go beyond the simple and plain provisions of the National Democratic platform which had been endorsed. Not one word could be said by this Convention which would strengthen that platform-that would increase the indignation of the people, or make more ardent their enthu-

were not adopted unanimously in the commit- fighting as earnestly in the interest of peace as tee. While he disapproved nothing contained I did in war. In saying this, I recognize all of in the resolutions under consideration, he be- the issues involved in this contest, and also relieved that the action of the Convention should | cognize, to the fullest extent, the kindness exbe confined to a ratification of the nominations | tended to us at the North by those who had made at New York and the platform there an- met us on a hundred battle fields, and who, nounced. He said he was in favor of avoiding standing around a common altar which they any action that enlarged upon the action taken | wished once more to raise, extended in faith at New York; and being well satisfied with that and kindness the right hand of friendship. I action, he sustained the motion to strike out. Colonel Mullins, of Marion, called for the reading of the third resolution, and said that the latter part of that resolution was calculated to strengthen the hands of the Democracy of This is all I have done, and it is what the North. The great staple of argument I shall continue to do, notwithstanding the there, the point against which the whole artil- misrepresentations that may be given to the there, the point against which the whole artillery of the Republican party was being directed, world. Whatever may be the character of the world. Whatever may be the character of the falsehoods circulated, I intend to pursue an even course, and will not be provoked to say one word that is acrimonious or offensive. I chark, when the speeches of his friend, General that, when the speeches of his friend, General Hambon, appeared in the New Yord Herald. Hampton, appeared in the New Yord Herald, | view, and I urge the people not to give way to that mendacious sheet charged that the illus- prejudice or passion. Let them in patience entrious gentleman was endeavoring to fire the Southern heart. We know it is false, hence all conflict with the negroes, give no political

hundred times during his Northern trip, to tell his people to use no language that could possibly be distorted by those who have no regard for truth. The only hope of success of the Republican party was in keeping alive the bitterness of war by denunciation, falsehood and appeals to slumbering prejudices. The great battle of November was to be fought on the line reaching from New York to the West. If the electoral rote of the Northern States should be cast for Seymour and Blair, he felt satisfied that the freemen of the North meant to inaugurate their candidates. This determination was expressed by even the calmest Northern men-by men who, while voting with the Republican party heretofore, did not recognize, in the extension of the doctrine of universal suffrage, the right of the negro to rule these States. They were not prepared to validate the action of the African in the South, or to recognize the idea that the white man of the North shall be set aside by the large negro majorities of the South, upheld and maintained by the bayonet. The infinence of these negro governments upon the finances of the country, upon its prosperity and future career, were beginning to operate upon the minds of the most distinguished men, who realized that in the success of Radical measures, the destructives at the North, by combining with the negroes of the South, will have it in their power to rule or ruin the best interests of that section. In this view he thought it advisable to adopt a resolution which would strengthen the Northern feeling, and hence hoped that the Convention would not strike out the resolutions in question.

General Hampton then spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF GENERAL WADE HAMPTON. I concur in very much that my friend from Marion has said, and there are portions of that resolution which it is very important that this Convention shall adopt. It may properly be amended or qualified, and I shall move, before taking my seat, that it be recommitted for the purpose.

I am glad that the reference made by the gentleman from Marion affords me an opportunity to say a few words concerning myself. If these misrepresentations of language which I have uttered, if the perversions of facts which I have stated reflected only upon me, I should not only bear the infliction with patience, but treat it with the contempt it deserves. When, however, I am told that these falsehoods are a source of injury to our cause, and that they weaken the Democratic partythat party upon which our life and salvation depend-I am glad to have an opportunity to

denounce them and their authors as infamous. I have said more to the people of New York than to any Southern audience. I told them that we believed we' were right, but that we were willing to accord to others what we claimed for ourselves, viz.: perfect sincerity in our convictions and unquestioned devotion to principle. I told the Northern people that we spoke with no double tongue, that we were earnest and truthful in our desire to support the Union and the constitution, and in that spirit we accepted the hand so freely extended

I told them we wanted the constitution restored; that we looked for no remedies in our platform; that we did not propose to incorporate into that instrument anything in the shape of a remedy, and we simply asked that this platform should declare these Reconstruction acts to be unconstitutional. Indeed, I had the honor to offer in that body a resolution providing for the arbitrament of this question by the Supreme Court, and had such a decision been rendered, there is not a man in the South who would not have cheerfully obeyed the law. We were all prepared to abide by it. Does this look like revolution?

I declared that we wanted peace; but instead of receiving peace, we have not only been and Sailors' Convention, which as-ed in New York July 4, 1868, be invited seems to have been a persistent effort to drag us into some outrage or outbreak which would

afford them political capital at our expense. is the son of a former Governor of Ohio, and I have recently seen what purports to be a long known as one of the leading Democrats of quotation from a speech made in Charleston, the West. Lieut. Medary was one of that body | not to an ordinary meeting, but in acknowledgof soldiers from whom our delegation received ment of a compliment—a serenade given to me every possible courtesy. We were invited by by my old soldiers. I am told that in the New them to accept the hospitalities of the city, and York Herald it is published that I said "the flag had been preserved, and I should one day unfold it and call around me the men who used to follow that banner on the field." I need not tell you that this statement is in every respect false. On the contrary, when I spoke of the flag of the Confederacy, I remarked that it now was farled forever, to be buried in the grave of our lost cause. I did make an allusion to another flag, which had been followed by many platform, when Gen. Hampton stated that of the men standing around me. It was a flag that had been worked by the descendants of Revolutionary patriots, and presented to us by not be taken upon the resolutions reported by the noble women of South Carolina, through Col. Thomas from the Commtitee on Resolu- the hands of our then chief magistrate; a flag which had floated amid the smoke of many a desperate battle-field; which had been borne by my own hero son, and which enshrouded him when he was carried to the tomb. I told them that flag was resting with me; for I knew that they would be glad to hear tidings of a banner that had long been familiar to their eyes, and whose ample folds did not contain space enough on which to write the names of all the engagements in which it had floated in the front of battle. Because I told my old comrades that that flag of a single regiment had not been burned in the wreck of Columbia, these Radicals of the North basely perve ted both language and sense for the purpose of producing political effect. Had they taken the pains to do so, they would have seen that I said that even that flag was furled forever, to

be buried in the grave of our lost cause. I should not have noticed these gross misrepresentations, had they not been brought to siasm. The people are to fight under the ban- my notice in a direct manner by my friend ner of the Democratic party, and having con- from Marion; but since he has afforded me an formed to that platform nothing more was ad- opportunity of doing so, I use it not only to denounce these statements as false, but to Gen. Garlington said that these resolutions | reiterate here, as I do in every place, that I am ask you what more can I do? Everywhere I have urged our people to come forward in this contest, and be as true soldiers in the cause of peace as they were in the cause of war. dure the misfortunes they cannot control, avoid

THE NEWS FOR THE CAMPAIGN- | with the President regarding Mexican affairs | DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. | made. If asked once, he had been asked one | agencies alone, and there is every reason to | believe that we shall witness the restoration of the government, and the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States.

Gen. M. C. Butler said it made very little difference how often or how frequently we of the South declared our intention to attain our great ends by peaceful means. Whatever might be our principles, denunciation waited upon us on every occasion when the South was the subject of discussion among the Republicans of the North; and for one he considered it beneath the dignity of this Convention, and the dignity of the gentlemen of the Convention the eighty of the generalies of the Convention, to pander to every miserable lying expression that might be used in a lying newspaper. He called upon the Convention to look upon the record of the distinguished soldiers who had surrendered at the close of the war, and say surrendered at the close of the war, and say wherein they had proved false to their position taken at that time. What was true of the individual was true of the mass, and it was not becoming in us to defend by resolution this large, honorable, high toned class of Southern people from the insinuations and allegations of a press inimical to us. He concurred with his friend from Newberry that all that was necessations of the property of the property of the property in the same of the property ry was to assert a principle—plainly, briefly unmistakably. Let our principles go to the world, and there were none more expressive or emphatic than the declarations of the New

York platform.

The discussion was further continued by various members, and sundry resolutions were introduced as amendments to the report of the committee; but finally the question was taken on the following subtitute for the third resolu-tion, which had been offered by General Wade Hampton:

Resolved, That, while we enter our protest

Resolved, That, while we enter our protest against the Radical Reconstruction acts and the evils they are bringing upon the South, we rely with confidence upon constitutional agencies and peaceful instrumentalities alone to bring us the relief we seek and the reforms we

need.
On motion of Judge Aldrich, the question on the adoption of the motion of Mr. Leggett, of Marion, to lay all amendments, including the substitute, upon the table, was taken by districts, and the motion to lay on the table was lost—ayes 44, noes 81.
The question then recurred on the adoption The question then recurred on the adoption of the substitute offered by General Hampton,

which was adopted.

The fourth resolution was next read and The fifth resolution being read, Gen. Hamp-The fifth resolution being read, Gen. Hampton proposed the following substitute:

Resolved, That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and, in behalf of the Democratic party of South Carolina, we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

After a brief discussion the substitute was adopted.

adopted.
Mr. J. D. Pope offered the following resolution, which was adopted:
Resolved, That it be referred to the Central
Executive Committee, to inquire into the
qualification of voters for President and Vice-President, under the late disqualifying acts of Congress, and whether all disabilities are not now removed from all voters in the said elec-tions, and that it be instructed to publish its ion for the benefit of the people of the

No action was taken upon this resolution, and the sixth resolution reported by the committee

the sixth resolution reported by the committee was read.

Upon the seventh resolution coming up, Col. Baxter moved to amend by adding the words "or take such action as the committee may deem proper for the success of the Democratic party." This was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Hon. A. P. Aldrich, from the Committee on Electoral Nominations, made the following re-

For the State at Large_J. P. Thomas, J. D.

Kennedy.
First District—R. F. Graham.
Second District—B. H. Rutledge.
Third District—A. C. Haskell.
Fourth District—E. C. McLure.
Gen. Garlington offered a resolution that it be referred to a special committee of seven members, to inquire and report whether the Central Executive Committee may not be made more efficient by organizing the same in such

more encient by organizing the same in such a manner as to fecure a prompt attendance of the members. Which was agreed to.

Mr. Brooks offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on Gen. R. K. Scott, and ascertain from him if the armed demonstrations which lately took place in some districts of the State were made by his order or under his authority.

The resolution was referred to a special com-Col. T. S. Farrow introduced a series of reso-

Intions in relation to the organization of the Democratic party of the State, which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.
On motion of Col. W. H. Robertson, the Convention took a recess until eight o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 8 P. M.
The chair announced that the first business in order was the consideration of the report of the Committee of Twenty-one, nominating certain was the consideration of the Provident and tain gentlemen as electors for President and Vice-President.

The question being taken, the report was

unanimously adopted.

Gen. Hampton said that one of the gentlemen elected, Col. Haskell, felt it to be a duty to accept that nomination, yet deeming it inconsistent for him to do so and remain in his position as a Professor of the University, with that devotion to principle which had always marked his career, he had tendered his resig-

marked his career, he had tendered his resignation to the University, so that he might employ his whole energy in the cause.

**Col. Simonton offered the following:

**Resolved, That no person shall accept the position of elector unless he be prepared to canvass his own Congressional district.

Adopted

Colonel Simonton, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a scheme of organiza-

tion, as follows: The Committee on Resolutions, to whom The Committee on Resolutions, to whom were referred sundry resolutions, after grave deliberation, respectfully recommend as a substitute the following scheme for the organization of a Central State Club. They feel satisfied that this scheme will recommend itself to every member of the Convention. It secures organization units and effectiveness to the acevery member of the Convention. It secures organization, unity and effectiveness to the action of the party. They earnestly recommend its adoption. In selecting members for this Central Club, they respectfully suggest that none but earnest, active and intelligent delegates be selected, who will pledge themselves to attend each meeting, and will give their strict attention to the duties imposed upon them.

That there shall be a Central State Club in this State, to be composed of one or more delegates from each District Central Club.

That this Central Club do meet in Columbia, on the Tuesday preceding the first Monday in each month.

That the Executive Committee be, ex officio, members of the State Central Club; and that the Executive Committee form rules for the government of the Central Clubs, subject to the revision of this Club.

That the chairman of the Executive Com-

mittee be authorized to call extra meetings of the Club whenever he may think proper; and that ten members, exclusive of the Executive Committee, constitute a quorum.

Resolved, That each discrict be requested to form similar Central District Clubs, to be composed of one or more delegates from each local club in the district, which shall hold recular meeting, at the several courthouses in heir respective districts, on the first Monday

of every month. Resolved, That each local club throughout the State be requested to hold regular meet-ings of their clubs, soon after sale day, during

Mr. Garlington submitted the following additional resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in any emergency which may hereafter arise involving the necessity of prompt action by the Central Executive Committee, and when it is impracticable for the committee or a quorum thereof to meet, the chairman of said committee be authorized to

bia, be appointed by this Convention.
Under this resolution, Capt. W. B. Stanley

was appointed. • General James Conner, from the committee southern heart. We know it is false, hence it was eminently proper that a declaration of the kind contained in the resolution should be party, fight this great struggle with peaceful the following as a substitute:

the importance of the matter submitted, and the propriety of action being taken in relation to it, but consider the subject as foreign to the objects for which this Convention was called, and recommends to the particular districts or committees interested to make representation to the proper authorities. Resolved, That the Convention recognize

THE NEGRO MILITARY ORGANIZATION THE NEGRO MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

Mr. A. C. Spain, of Darlington, urged the adoption of the resolution. Statements had been made in caucus the preceding night which might have satisfied every member present of the importance of immediate action in this matter. At the request of a number of distinguished gentlemen he would repeat those statements, and their truth could be fully established. There are, said Mr. Spain, lawless armed bands of negroes organized in every portion of Darlington District. They muster wherever, whenever, and under whatever circumstances they please. They say they are obliged to muster under a penalty of a centain fine for every neglect to do so, and whatever circumstances they please. They say they are obliged to muster under a penalty of a certain fine for every neglect to do so, and are even threatened with the penitentiary. This is the excuse they give for every neglect of business. They will obey the order of any mounted negro to meet in any old field against all the remonstrances of the employer. They have their majors, captains, lieutenants, sergeants and other officials, whose names I do not know, are armed and evidently organized, although there is no authority whatever under the present government which permits such organizations to exist. These people are utterly destitute of character, destitute of intelligence, have no stake in society, and can at any time do what they please under the full belief theathey will be protected in their lawlessness by the powers that be. If in their lawlessness by the powers that be. If we were not in a chaotic condition—if we had any law or any law giver, or any executive of

we were not in a chaotic conduction—it we had any law or any law giver, or any executive of any law, we should know what to do. What we, therefore, require at this moment is the counsel and support of our brethren in every section of the State, and we were especially requested to confer freely appoint his subject with other delegates assembled, here, and to determine, if possible, what action was necessary to save us from the erruption of lave from the broad opening mouth of this volcane.

Mr. Cothran, of Abbeville, said that a similar condition of affairs existed in his own district. Secret armed meetings of negroes, threats of violence, midnight assemblages, and all the accompaniments of some great design which appears to be ripening, have created uneasiness in the minds of the people, and they can see no relief that is likely to come from the authorities of the State. It is generally understood that Gen. Scott is in sympathy with these movements, and that secret instructions these movements, and that secret instructions have been issued to leading negroes to tell the

have been issued to leading negroes to tell the freemen to arm and organize.

Mr. Shand, of Union. Mr. President: The description of the condition of affairs in Abbeville applies to other districts, and especially to Union. In the lower portion of that district, where there are nine or ten negroes to every white man, they have, for some time past, been armed and engaged in dr. II. Their arms consist of United States Springfield muskets. Where they were obtained no one knows. This thing has been going on for about two months. Negroes who are indisposed to attend their meetings are threatened with fine and imprisonment, and I have even heard, on good auonment, and I have even heard, on good au-thority, of their organizing courts and impos-ing fines, which the captain of the concern col-

lects.
One of these musters was held about two weeks ago, and there were present a number of gentlemen, who reported to the citizens of Union what they had seen and heard. Militanache were presented and afforwards Union what they had seen and heard. Military evolutions were practiced, and afterwards what purported to be "General Orders" were read. The negroes were told that if employers attempted to charge them two dollars a day for absence from the plantations, they should be repaid at the end of the year, and if they were dismissed the employers would be held strictly accountable for all damages they had sustained. These orders John Bates, the negro major, as he was called, said were issued by the authority of General Scott. On Saturday last the negroes again assembled, and day last the negroes again assembled, and from reliable information received, it was be-lieved that an effort would be made by them to release prisoners from the Union jail. Previously, however, a committee came to Columbia and laid the matter before General

Scott, by whom an agent was sent back with the committee to investigate the affair. In the the committee to investigate the affair. In the absence of this committee it was ascertained that there was to be a grand movement on Saturday. Armed leagues were to cross into Union from Chester, Newberry and Spartanburg. They were to encamp on Friday night and march into town on next morning. I have it from an eye witness that a force estimated at two hundred strong crossed Tiger River on Friday night and recrossed it before morning. On the arrival of the messenger of General Scott he sent word to Bates, the colored leader, who soon after came accompanied by a bodygnard of about twenty. The agent took him who soon after came accompanied by a body-guard of about twenty. The agent took him into his room at the hotel and closed the door, a proceeding to which some of our citizens ob-jected. The agent replied that the instructions of General Scott would be delivered in the pres-ence of the citizens, but that he wished the conference with John Bates, the negro, to be private. Bates denied that they had ever been private. Bates defined that they had ever been armed, and said that they were coming to Union, but without arms, and of course only with peaceful desicns. The messenger returned to Columbia and reported that the people had been unnecessarily alarmed.

I could mention other facts, but confine my-

I could mention other facts, but confine myself to things within the knowledge of the citizens and of myself. These negroes say they were instructed to arm themselves by James H. Goss, a member of Congress. This is denied by Goss. They all claim authority for bearing these arms, for meeting at night, for drilling, and for making a noise, which disturbs the peace and quiet of the locality, from Gen. R. K. Scott. While coming down here, I further learned they had received further instructions from him that they might carry guns whenever they went squirrel hunting, but not whenever they went squirrel hunting, but not to their League meetings or to Unionville. These statements the people of Union District

are prepared to verify.

The question then being taken, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr Gilbert offered the following resolution,

which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention authorizes the State Central Committee to appoint six canvassers for the State at large, and recom-mend the District Central Club, also, to appoint as many canvassers as may be necessar o carry forward the interests of the campaign

igorously.

The following resolutions were submitted to

the Convention and consecutively adopted:

By Mr. Scibles:

Resolved, That the Central Executive
Committee of the Democratic party of
South Carolina be requested to invite Democratic orators from the Northern States to canvass this State, at such times and places as
was suit the convenience of the public and the may suit the convenience of the public and the speakers.

By Hon, C. H. Simonton:

Resolved, That the Convention, in behalf of the people of South Carolina, whom it represents, cordially invite the immigration of white settlers, from any quarter, who may come among us to establish their homes and to share

REMARKS OF MR. GALLUCHAT.

Mr. Joseph Galluchat, of Clarendon, now made a fervent appeal to the members of the Convention to commence the canvass of the State at once. He said that he felt the object of the Convention was no less than the salvation of the Anglo Saxon race of South Carolina. In three short mouths the destiny—the tate of South Carolina would be fixed. There was not a man, however limited his influence,

who could not exercise at least some power; and in the name of all that was dear to man-for the sake of our wives and children—he would invoke each and every member to return to his bleeding constituency, with the firm res-solution to work night and day until November is past. [Applause.]

What (said the speaker) do I behold? One of South Carolina's noblest sons, who has sheathed the sword he wore in honor, and is now travelling to and fro among the people, turning his back upon home and family, that he may still work in behalf of his State and coun may still work in ben'all of his state and contry. [Cheers.] I see also another, who not long since was clothed with the ermine, and who nobly and gailantly defended the honor and dignity of the Bench of South Carolina until he was compelled to yield to the base and dignity of the Bench of South Carolina until he was compelled to yield to the base comma: I of a military despot. I see him hand in hand with our great soldier traversing the State and calling upon the people to rally and labor in the defence of those principles which, labor in the defence of those principles which, when successful, will once more make us free. when successful, will once more make us free.

Let us all work, work, work, and if we do our
duty we shall, on November next, elevate Seymour and Blair as President and Vice-President. When that happy hour arrives methinks
that, like one of old, I would be willing to draw
up my knees and say, "Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace."

REMARES OF JUDGE A. P. ALDRICH. Gentlemen of the Convention: I desire to place on r ord some evidence of the appreciation we feel for the kindness extended to the delegation from South Carolina by delegates from the North, East and West during the late Convention in New York. When we heard the hearty cheers and felt the warm grasp of men who had gallantly contended against us for four years, and who declared that their object was to preserve the Union.

grasp of their wine had galaxis, considered that their object was to preserve the Union, and not to blet out ten States; when we heard. Frank Blair ask what country would not be proud of such citizens as Lee, Johnston, and our own Wade Hampton; nay, more, when the name of our beloved State was called and greeted with thunders of applause, shout upon shout, until the vory welkin rang, we knew that these people were in earnest. It was the only evidence of peace that we had seen since thewar. I took heart, for I felt that a party was forming which would restore the Union, and enable us to enjoy the fruits of peace. I determined then and there to devote my energies and the best talents which God has given me to this great work. With these remarks, I begleave to introduce the following:

and the best talents which God has given me to this great work. With these remarks, I beg. leave to introduce the following:

Resolved, That the frank, hearty and cordia reception extended to our Sou hern delegations, by the delegates of the Democratic party from the East, the North and the West, is an earnest of their sincere desire to renew fraternal relations and to work with us to restore the government of the constitution—a proof of their sympathy and sincerity—and evidence of their determination to aid us in bringing back the Union of our fathers. We accept it in good faith, and gratefully declare that it has done more to heal the wounds of the past than any occurrence since the war. We look hopefully to the future.

On motion, the Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Judge Aldrich being in the chair, when the following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are returned to the President and Secretaries, for the able and agreeable manner in which they have performed the arduous duties which have devolved upon them.

The Committee of the Whole then rose, and, Hon. Armistead Burt having resumed the chair, the resolution was presented to him by Judga. Aldrich, in a few feeling and appropriate remarks.

REMARKS OF THE HON. A. BURT.

marks. REMARKS OF THE HON. A. BURT.

Genilemen: I receive, with the deepest sensibility, this manifestation of your partiality and kindness. Through life, I shall remember that I have received this commendation, and endeavor to make some slight return for it by the consecration of myself to the great cause we have assembled here to promote.

You, gentlemen, have carried out a grave, a glorious line of duty—a work that will require all the manhood and heroism of your n ature—all the high spirit and noble resolution of South Carolinians.

South Carolinians.

You have resolved to rescue your country and its altars from the vandal hands that have seized and desecrated them. You have resolved to protect your firesides and to reconquer your homes from the strangers who now hold them. Such work is worthy of freemen. It is a glorious work, but it is an enterprise that calls for an exhibition of every virtue and

every quality of manhood.

For one, I shall leave this hall to-night with

For one, I shall leave this hall to-night with the solemn vow, that never, no, never shall my voice become still, save in death, until we have rescued this country, restored it to its rightful owners, and expelled from its borders those who have usurped and hold its places.

When, in other times, I have heard the Northcommended for its enterprise, I never doubted that their people possessed more than ourselves; but there is in the Southern character a genius, daring and heroism which can accomplish the noblest ends. Thank God, there is life in the old State yet. [Great applause.] It is our grateful task to evoke it, and make it worthy of our glorious past. We cannot consent to be governed by strangers and Africans. We should be rebuked by the whole history of our past, and by all the memories of the days that are past and gone.

past, and by all the memories of the days that are past and gone.

One and all, let us rise to the height of this great crisis. Let us redeem our State and constitution. Let us fall into line with that gallant band of Democrats in the North and West who have thrown their banner to the breeze, and, looking upon its bright folds, swear by that sign we yet will conquer. [Great applause.] The time draws near when we must separate. We may yet live as freemen in the possession of the soil upon which we were born—of this country which was discovered by the white man, settled by the white man made illustrious by the white man, and must continue to be the white man's country. [Applause.]

Let us take from this hall the enthusiasm which our councils have produced. In addi-tion to the official canvassers appointed totion to the omeial carvassers appointed to-night, let us make every white man in South. Carolina a canvasser and ever family a Demo-cratic Club. If we resolve to carry this elec-tion to do our duty, nobly, desperately, if need to be—victory in November is an certain as the coming of the month itself. I tell you that if the white men do their duty, Seymour and Blair, who now bear the banner of the party in biar, who now bear the canner of the party in this great contest, will be our triumphant and successful champions; and that they shall be so, let us here to-night, every man of us, pledge his energies, his means, all that he has, all that he ever hopes to be. [Great applause.]

On motion of J. P. Thomas, the Convention. then adjourned size the

then adjourned sine die.



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CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, April 28, 1868.

FARMERS AND OTHERS ARE REQUESTED not to drive over the line of the Vicinity not to drive over the line of the Meeting street Road, between Spring and Rumney streets, during the execution of the work. Cattle drivers are requested not to use the Meeting-street Road at all. The disturbance of all the grade and allignment pegs, recently put up. renders it necessary to make the above request.

April 30 City Engineer.